TRY APR 2 1948

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

February 1948

UNIV. OF MICH.

Miscellany

December 27, 1947

Secretary, Sierra Club:
After reading "The Story of the Sierra Club" in the grand handbook that came recently, I enclose check for $100.00 to transfer my annual membership to life membership.

Margaret E. B. Fleming

December 30, 1947

Dear Mrs. Fleming:
Thank you for your nice letter—however, you got yourself a life membership about a year and a half ago, I believe in April 1946 when it was still $75.00 . . . I guess we'll therefore have to send back your check. I am glad you like the handbook . . . it will fill a long felt need.

Virginia Ferguson

January 3, 1948

Dear Miss Ferguson:
I am dreadfully stupid not to remember I have already become a life member. However, I am returning the check because I was thinking of the need for money for conservation.

Margaret E. B. Fleming

January 12, 1948

Dear Mrs. Fleming:
I have been asked by Mr. Richard M. Leonard . . . to thank you for your kindness in donating $100 to be used for conservation. Because of the support of those in the past and the continued support of the present members, the club has done and will do much to further conservation. By doing this we can keep alive the good work started by John Muir.

M. Du Chesne
For the Secretary

The Sierra Club Annual Dinner to be held May 1, 1948, will inaugurate a "gathering of the clan" before the summer outings. The switch in season will find clearer calendars and will coincide with the organization meeting of the directors, always held the first Saturday in May. The after-dinner program will include dancing and motion pictures. Formal attire is customary, but not at all necessary.

The Bellevue Hotel, 505 Geary St., San Francisco, has been selected. Advance reservations should be made through the San Francisco office of the club. Groups desiring special seating should make their needs known soon. The cost per person this year is $4.25—lower than last year's in spite of what prices have been doing generally.

There will be no other club-wide announcement of the dinner than this. It is hoped that the new location, new date, and lower price will bring many new faces.

ROBERT C. GLASSMAN, *Chairman*

Contents

Cover: Timberline detail . *Cedric Wright*
The Great Drought: II 3
Conservationist's Baedeker 3
1948 Outings 5
High Trip 5
Burro Trips 6
Knapsack Trips 6
Saddle Trip 7
Base Camps 7
General Information 8
Audubon Nature Camp 9
Robinson Named to Advisory Committee 10
Lodge Custodian Needed 10
High Sierra Packers 11
Jackson Hole: The Full Story . . 12
Jackson Hole Summary 16

Published monthly except August by the Sierra Club, 2061 Center Street, Berkeley 4, California. Annual dues are $6.00 (first year $12.00), of which $1.00 is for subscription to Sierra Club Bulletin. Entered as second-class matter at Post Office, Berkeley, under Act of March 3, 1879. Contributions and changes of address should go to address above; communications on matters of club policy should be addressed to the Secretary, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

Editorial Board—Harriet Parsons, *Associate Editor;* Ansel Adams, Barbara Bedayn, Arthur Blake, Irene Charnock, Joan Clark, August Frugé, Morgan Harris, Weldon Heald, François Matthes, Charlotte E. Mauk, Marion R. Parsons, Vivian Schagen, Blanche Stallings, Dorothy Thompson.

DAVID R. BROWER, *Chairman and Editor of the Sierra Club Bulletin*

Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 33 FEBRUARY, 1948 NUMBER 2

. . . TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE NATRUAL MOUNTAIN SCENE . . .

For the February Record

The Great Drought: II

Last month we were editorially timid. Fearing that the skies would open before the *SCB* was delivered by the postman, we inserted a few qualifying remarks into some of the articles, such as "the sun is still far ahead of the snow." It would have been much better to tempt fate with such a remark as "this is by far the worst winter on record, and nothing is going to change the situation."

In spite of the dark skies and sporadic raindrops of the moment, we insert that statement into the record, unequivocally. In the course of preparing an article on the club's ski-terrain survey, Richard Felter produced a chart of Donner Summit snow depths which showed that the worst previous winter, 1923-24, produced the magnificent pack of 40 inches. This soon frittered itself away, was given a new lease on life by a late-March storm, but was gone, all gone, by April 10. The winter of 1947-48 has hit 40 inches only in resort reports, for which it is fair enough to measure north-slope drifts, because people can ski on them, but which cannot fairly be compared with the official long-term records from Summit, Norden, and Soda Springs.

Skiing has done surprisingly well, probably because, as Charles Proctor says, "you only ski on the top"—a statement not true of some skiers we know. The outlook is that skiers desiring a long season must either go to Utah or take up ski mountaineering.

We are pleased, incidentally, with the response for volunteers for the article on Sierra snowfall. So far we have heard from rock climbers, water resources men, a chemist, and a landscape architect. Perhaps the last men should collaborate. We'd rather the rock climbers stayed out of it—and got busy on more portions for "A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra," a call for producers of which has shown no notable response from anywhere, and none whatever from climbers in southern California, whom we have often tried to wheedle into writing portions on the Great Western Divide and the Kings-Kern country.

If there are no objections, we shall look to Weldon Heald, a climatologist of no mean ability, to work up our snowfall.

Conservationist's Baedeker

So numerous are the points of interest on the conservationist's itinerary that it is quite hard to decide how long to visit and ponder over any one of the scenes presently under attack. Here is a name and note on each. What do you think should be done and, more important, what can you do?

San Gorgonio.—At the November convention of the California Ski Association, the skiers took the Forest Service's decision in good spirits. The C.S.A.'s official paper, *The Skier*, is again slowly taking up the cry, and the secretary of the C.S.A., staunch advocate of complete commercialization of San Gorgonio, in a recent issue concludes a letter significantly, "However, for the time being, at least, the Forest Service has decided otherwise."

Olympic.—The Departmen of the Interior has added its voice to those of conservation groups in disapproving boundary changes. We await the total effect.

Jackson Hole.—John Barnard gives the story thus far in an article in this *SCB*. A summary of today's issues is appended.

Lake Solitude.—It is proposed that this lake be dammed, an act that would destroy some of the choicest recreational country in a Primitive Area without producing results that could be economically justified. Primitive Areas are vulnerable to damming and mining under the Forest Service regulations concerning them. The Wilderness Society is asking for public opinion to fill the gap in the regulations. Official club action supports the Society.

Quetico-Superior Wilderness. — The threat to this area comes from its lack of defense against air attack owing to the existence of private lands in its center, to which air access cannot be denied until they are bought up. Club support is asked of an appropriation by Congress to do this.

Butano. — An excellent grove of San Mateo county redwoods, about to feel the ax, is badly needed for recreational purposes, owing to its proximity to the Bay Area population. Prior commitment to the acquisition of groves along the northern coast of the state has prevented the Save-the-Redwoods League from leading in the effort to save Butano; consequently, a new organization, Butano Associates, has been formed to lead the effort. An as yet undisclosed sum must be raised by the public.

South Calaveras.—The Big Trees and associated sugar pines of this grove have long since been deemed worthy of saving. Interest in saving them is now running high, inasmuch as cutting of the sugar pines is about to begin. Approximately half a million dollars must be raised by public subscription.

Trinity Alps Wilderness Area.—The Forest Service proposes to adjust the northern boundary in order to clear the "Southern Pacific checkerboard" of private lands that are now within the area. Various land trades can accomplish this and give a more logical boundary than now exists. The club has approved.

Which Comes First?—This list is not complete, but it does suggest the difficulty of selecting the spot to worry about most.

It would seem at first glance that we should be most concerned with areas that are closest to us. The club purposes motion "mountain regions of the Pacific Coast" and follow up with a specific "Sierra Nevada." But we know today that it is wise to meet an opponent before he has crossed the border of what we might consider properly to be our own bailiwick. Let the opponents of conservation win a battle in Jackson Hole and we can rest assured that later attack on our immediate surroundings will be all the more concerted. If there is any concerting to be done, we had better do it here and first. The truth of this has recently been made evident in the San Gorgonio hearings and conclusions. It bids well to be successful on Olympus.

So we find ourselves sharing a maximum concern over Jackson Hole, which is remote, and showing what many people consider less than enough concern over Calaveras, which is right at hand.

It would be nice if we didn't have to select objectives—if we could just diffuse our conservation efforts everywhere. Perhaps a way can be found to accomplish this. Certainly it will require a lot of people with a lot of time and talent and perseverance. It will require their expert leadership—based on a careful digging up of facts—and a full response from many others who haven't time to lead.

Meanwhile, we must select objectives carefully and give priority accordingly. Effort must be concentrated where the biggest issue is at stake. National Monuments as an institution may stand or fall at Jackson Hole. In Olympic National Park we are trying to give a resounding "no" to the body of timbermen who feel that all merchantable timber should be cut everywhere just as long as it is "ripe."

We can try to conduct major campaigns on every other point of interest, too; but if we do, we must consider the danger of twofold exhaustion—first, of those who can skillfully lead and funds they must use; second, of those who must respond if a campaign is to be successful. This last is perhaps more important. Screams for help—even in print—cannot be repeated too often without some ears becoming, eventually, just a little bit deaf. D. R. B.

NEAR PINCHOT PASS — By Cedric Wright

Announcement: Wilderness Outings for 1948

About the Outings—

To get people into the mountain wilderness, where they can explore and enjoy it—and thus come to protect it—a full series of wilderness outings has been planned for the coming summer. There will be eleven two-week periods in all—total capacity, 600 persons—between July 4 and August 28. A description of each type of trip that the club conducts is given in the Member's Handbook, which also contains comments and lists on outing equipment. With so much material already in print, this announcement need consist of no more than bare essentials—itineraries of each trip, the procedure for signing up, dates, deadlines, and deposits. The keynote drawings are by Milton Hildebrand. It is assumed in the following paragraphs that the fascination of the Sierra in any summer is well known, even a summer that follows such a desiccated winter as California is now enduring. If worst comes to worst, it will then be possible for outing people to find out where each of the Sierra's residual glaciers lies; otherwise, the peaks will probably be only slightly lower and the season will advance a little sooner, but it will still be the Sierra.

High Trip

High Sierra country new to most high trippers is on the fare for this year's (the forty-third) High Trip. It is country in which beauty is so far-flung that two national parks had to be created to preserve it all—Sequoia and Kings Canyon.

First camp will be at Zumwalt Meadow,

under mile-high cliffs in Kings Canyon. Then, every one or two or three days will bring new trail and a new camp—at a site that can be the starting point for exploring strolls and climbs, for leisurely hours in near-by meadows and lakes, or for lazy fun down by a rope corral, where mules and packers are often at odds in an unrehearsed rodeo.

New this year, at the suggestion of Neva Snell, will be a not-too-formal bit of instruction for newcomers and nonexperts on how to get along well with the Sierra—how to find soft bedsites, firewood that burns, trails that follow contour lines, how to be comfortable though walking, and such Sierra miscellany. Old-timers will share their knowledge.

The first two-week-period campsites, in order, will be: Paradise Valley, upper Woods Creek, Bench Lake, Marion Lake, Simpson Meadow (and a side trip to Tehipite), and Dougherty Meadow—all north of Zumwalt.

Second two-weekers will camp at: Sphinx Creek, Cloud Canyon (near Colby Lake), Kern-Kaweah, Milestone, lower Center Basin (with a chance to share tea with near-by Base Campers), and East Lake—all south of Zumwalt.

Most of the commissary faces will be familiar—Dave Brower and Ted Grubb as leader and assistant leader, Jim Harkins and Charlotte Mauk watching skillfully over the menus, several Bristow sisters and many others who were along last summer to help. Ike and Dina Livermore will be indistinguishable from commissary—except for their horses.

The deposit per two weeks is higher than we'd like it to be; most prices are the same way these days and that's what did it. For persons who feel hesitant we suggest this rationalization: compute what it would cost to dine out for two weeks (or four), add what you think it is worth per day to get a mule to carry your duffel and grub, and throw in what you'd willingly pay to have some of your weight redistributed and reconditioned; then subtract the cost of the High Trip—and see what you save by vacationing on the trail with congenial people!

Burro Trips

The 1948 Burro Trips will be based at North Lake, on the north fork of Bishop Creek, Piute Pass will afford easy access to camps at Golden Trout Lake and Hutchinson Meadow. Parties electing to go north may climb French Canyon and swing over to Granite Park, under Bear Creek Spire. Exploration of intervening lakes would bring variety to the return trip. To the south is Goddard Canyon, which provides many side-trip possibilities, such as Davis Lakes and Red Mountain Basin. Another alternative would be a longer trip through Evolution Basin and over Muir Pass to Palisade Creek or to Dusy Basin. Each possibility is so fine that burro trippers will have a hard time making their choice. Good climbing, good fishing, good photography, good nature study, in short, good everything may be expected.

The assignment of veteran leadership is as follows: First and second trips, Ned Robinson; third trip, George Templeton; fourth trip, Harry Abraham.

Knapsack Trips

The Knapsack Trips are designed for those who like the freedom of knapsacking, yet get aching muscles at the thought of starting a two-week trip with the entire menu on their backs. Having three or four food caches packed in by uncomplaining mules eliminates the least desirable feature of knapsack trips—the heavy pack.

This summer two knapsack trips, of two weeks each, are scheduled. The first, in the Sierra from July 18–31, will be in the Cathedral Range of Yosemite National Park and the Banner-Ritter-Minaret area of Sierra National Forest. The party starts from Tuolumne Meadows, goes over Dono-

hue Pass to Thousand Island and Garnet lakes, visits Lake Ediza and Minaret Lake, and leaves the mountains at Reds Meadow.

Trip 2, from August 9–21, is the third of a series of out-of-state knapsack trips. The destination this year will be Olympic National Park, Washington. The trip will start from Olympic Hot Springs, and enter the heart of the Olympic Range, passing through some of the unique "rain forests" and some of the higher sections of the park, where there are many large and active glaciers. Three caches and three or four camps are planned. The itinerary is fixed only by the position of the food caches and is subject to change at any time.

Even though the Park Service avers that the annual rainfall of 142 inches falls almost entirely during the winter months, it will be well to be prepared for a few light showers, day or night. For both trips, in order to keep the packs down to the pleasant minimum, it will be necessary to hold personal equipment far below the weight level that has been achieved by the Knapsack Committee Chairman. See the cover of the June, 1947, *SCB* for a fine photograph of the Olympic region.

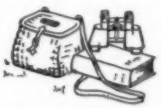
Saddle Trips

This year's Saddle Trip (the sixth) will start from Onion Valley on August 4, and will proceed south on the Muir Trail to last campsite on August 9 at Crabtree Meadows, ending the trip August 11 with the final day's ride including the ascent of Mount Whitney and the crossing of Whitney Pass. The number of riders will be limited to 20. In order to offer a reasonably economical trip in the face of present rising costs, the Outing Committee feels that a shorter trip will offer club members an excellent chance to see one of the finest stretches of the High Sierra without having to stand the substantial expense of a longer saddle trip. Riders are allowed up to 50 pounds of dunnage. The party will be organized by Ike Livermore.

The first day's ride will be over Kearsarge Pass to camp in Center Basin, where the following day in camp will allow fishing and side trips in the superb Center Basin region. From here, riders will on the next day's ride cross Foresters Pass, highest on the Muir Trail, to camp on lower Wright Creek, where side trips can be made to the famous fishing lakes, Wright, Wallace, and Wales, and to Tulainyo Lake, highest in the United States.

The party will then move to Crabtree Meadows, at the base of Mount Whitney, where a day of side trips will enable riders to explore the Crabtree and lower Rock Creek areas. Final day's ride will include the ascent of Mount Whitney, where the lunch mule will serve "the highest meal in the U. S. A.," and the spectacular descent to road's end at Whitney Portal, most altitudinous pack station in the High Sierra.

Base Camp



The 1948 Base Camp will be in the parklike meadows at the foot of East Vidette, one of the Sierra's perfect granite pyramids. Our campsite will have as its spectacular setting the jagged Kearsarge Pinnacles to the north, massive University Peak to the east, the Kings-Kern Divide to the south and the Videttes to the west. Further to the west lies famous Mount Brewer, with its outstretched North and South Guards. Organized trips will be made to the tops of of Foresters and Glen passes. From the former will be gained a wide-sweeping view of the Kern Canyon with Williamson, Tyndall, Barnard, Russell, and Whitney to the east and Thunder, Table, Milestone, and the Kaweahs to the west. From Glen Pass can be seen Rae Lakes, Fin Dome, Dragon Peak, and Painted Lady, etc.

For those wishing to knapsack there will be many possible trips, such as the circle tours down to Junction Meadow, up East Creek, past East and Reflection lakes, over Harrison Pass into the headwaters of the Kern and back over Foresters Pass; or up Center Basin, over Junction and Shepherd passes, climbing Tyndall and Wil-

liamson and back over Foresters Pass. Rock climbers will find plenty of sporty climbs on the near-by Sierra crest and in the Kings-Kern Divide with several 13,000 footers still recorded as unclimbed.

The regular Base Camp Commissary group will be on hand, with Dean Curtis handling the menus, John Thomas Howell conducting the nature walks, Pete Friederichsen leading and chopping, and Oliver Kehrlein in charge. Camp will be reached over a well-maintained trail out of Onion Valley, in the Inyo National Forest, which crosses the easiest pass in this section of the crest. Horses will be available for those preferring to ride over the pass, and tents can be rented for the two weeks. Bus transportation from Independence to the trail at Onion Valley can be obtained. Reservations for horses, tents, and transportation should be made early as all are limited.

General Information

Outings are open only to members of the Sierra Club or similar clubs. With the exception of children under 12 on the Base Camp, all members of a family must be members of the club. All pay full rates. Since the trips are at high altitudes and fairly strenuous, all persons must be in sound health, and *a physical examination is strongly advised*. Those intending to go should take some local walks and climbs to get into condition. Shoes that are to be worn in the mountains should be used and checked on these preparatory trips. Those who do not have lightweight equipment would do well to begin acquiring it, for overweight can only be carried by individual advance arrangement with the packer. Transportation is usually by private car, expenses being shared.

The Sierra Club outing is a coöperative enterprise and each person partaking of the benefits assumes his share of the responsibilities, both financial and for help on the trip. The deposits listed will probably cover the expenses; *full deposit is required* with the reservation (see table). First come, first served. Get your reservation in early. It will only cost you $2 if you find you can't go and notify the Outing Committee *one month* before your particular trip period starts. That much time is necessary to permit changes in food purchases, packing arrangements, etc. Because of the additional expense involved in making last-minute changes, an additional charge of $5 will be made for reservations or cancellations made less than one month before your trip. There can be no refund if you cancel within 5 days of the start of your trip unless a replacement is found.

Remit to "Sierra Club" and be sure your reservation includes *the names and addresses of all persons* for whom it is made, and that it specifies *which trip periods are wanted*, by name and number (or date). Please state *whether transportation is desired or can be provided* for others whose names the office may suggest to you; if applying for burro or knapsack trips please list briefly your *relevant experience* and give your *sex and age*. Add your *height and weight* to this for the Saddle Trip.

1948 Outing Deposits and Weights

Outing	Total deposit	Dunnage limit (lbs.)	Starting dates for each period
High Trip	$ 70	30	No. 1, July 5, north from Kings Canyon No. 2, July 18, south from Kings Canyon
Burro	40	25	No. 1, July 4; No. 2, July 18; No. 3, Aug. 1; No. 4, Aug. 15
Knapsack	30	15	No. 1, Ritter region, July 18 No. 2, Olympic National Park, Aug. 8
Saddle	110	50	Whitney region, Aug. 4-11
Base Camp	40	30	Vidette Meadow: No. 1, July 18; No. 2, Aug. 1

The Audubon Nature Camp of California

The Sugar Bowl Lodge, near Norden, will be the site of the Audubon Nature Camp of California for its 1948 summer sessions. With five life zones within easy access, Audubon students will find unexcelled opportunities for nature study. The purpose of the camp is to better equip teachers and other youth leaders to arouse public understanding of the value—and need of conservation—of soil, water, plants and wildlife, their interdependence and the relation of their intelligent treatment and wise use to human welfare. Although persons with a hobby interest in nature are welcome, the program is designed primarily for teachers, principals, superintendents, librarians, and those actively engaged in leadership in Scout, Camp Fire Girl, and 4-H Club organizations.

DIPPER AT NEST R. T. Congdon, from NAS

The subjects of instruction will be Nature Activities (techniques); Birds; Insects and other Invertebrates; Vertebrates other than Birds; Plants. The program is so arranged that all campers participate in the Birds and Nature Activities courses and in one of the other three. The ecological approach and outdoor teaching methods assure over-all subject coverage. All instruction will involve demonstration of teaching techniques. Each camper so desiring will be able, after consultation with the staff, to take home a recommended program for the ensuing year, adapted to meet the camper's own problems in school, troop or club.

Mr. Floyd J. Brown, Camp Director, is Vice-Principal of the Thomas Starr King Junior High School in Los Angeles, with 29 years of teaching and school administrative experience. During the past 12 summers he served as Temporary Park Ranger and Naturalist in Sequoia National Park. Other staff is composed of all-round naturalists, with ample training and teaching experience, capable of transmitting their own knowledge and enthusiasm.

Board and lodging facilities at the lodge are of the best. Beds, mattresses and pillows are furnished. Campers may rent bed linen, blankets and towels, or if they prefer, may bring their own.

The five 2-week sessions in the summer of 1948 will be June 20 to July 3; July 4 to July 17; July 18 to July 31; August 1 to August 14; August 15 to August 28. Inquiries and enrollments will be taken care of by Mrs. Ethel E. Richardson, 887 Indian Rock Avenue, Berkeley 7, California (Telephone: AShberry 3-5292).

The camp is in an area fascinating to naturalists. And so we hope many a western teacher and youth leader may thoroughly enjoy and benefit by participation in the activities of the Audubon Nature Camp of California in 1948.

JOHN H. BAKER, *President*
National Audubon Society

Place Names Department

"Sierra" vs. "Sierras" Division

The following consecutive paragraphs appeared in the February 13 *San Francisco Chronicle*.

The year's best skiing conditions in the High Sierras were reported yesterday as the Weather Bureau predicted week-end weather would be fair and slightly warmer, with gentle variable winds.

The year's best skiing conditions in the High Sierra were reported yesterday as the Federal Weather Bureau forecasct continued clear and cool weather for the week-end.

Let an editor fix place names, and he'll tamper with the weather, too.

Robinson Named to Interior Advisory Committee

As a consequence of his attendance as the Sierra Club representative at the Conference on Wildlife, Recreation, and Related Problems called by the Secretary of the Interior, President Bestor Robinson of the Sierra Club has been appointed by Secretary Krug as a member of the seven-man advisory committee representative of conservation organizations. The exchange of correspondence follows.]

January 27, 1948

My dear Mr. Robinson:

At the Conference on Wildlife, Recreation and Related Problems held here in December, as you know, I indicated that I would welcome the establishment of an advisory committee representative of the conservation organizations, and the participants in the conference unanimously recommended the creation of such a group. I am confident that the Department and all other organizations interested in the advancement of conservation will benefit from having this advisory committee as a continuing focal point for the exchange of views on problems of mutual concern. Personally, I shall be very glad to have available the advice and the two-way communication channel with conservation organizations which the committee can provide.

Although I realize that you have a full schedule of activities, I want to invite you to be a member of the advisory committee on conservation. Your willingness to serve will assist materially in assuring fulfillment of the committee's mission.

The committee will consist of seven members. I believe that its formalization in detail should await the initial meeting of the committee when the members can express their own views on the matter.

I have thought that it might be desirable to rotate the membership of the committee so that as many organizations as possible can have an opportunity to participate directly in its work. Therefore, subject to whatever change may seem appropriate at a later date, appointments to the committee are being made for a period of one year.

I hope that you will find it possible to accept membership on the committee and that I may hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ JOHN KRUG

Secretary of the Interior

February 3, 1948

Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It is a pleasure to accept appointment as tendered in your letter of January 27, 1948, to your Advisory Committee on conservation problems.

I heartily agree with your conclusion that appointments to this committee should be for a limited term so as to insure the necessary turnover of personnel which experience has proven is so necessary to maintain the vitality and effectiveness of a committee.

Presumably it will be necessary for some of the problems to be handled by mail because of the distance from the West Coast to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

BESTOR ROBINSON,

President, Sierra Club

Lodge Custodian Needed

The Lodge Committee regrets to report that Bridge and Vivian Cooke will not be back at the Shasta Alpine Lodge this summer. The committee is, therefore, looking for a man, or a couple, as custodian for this lodge. Possibly a custodian will be needed for one of the other lodges as well.

The Shasta lodge is at timberline (8,000 feet) on Mount Shasta, about a 1,000-foot climb up an easy trail from road's end a few miles above Mount Shasta (city). The accommodations are very simple. The custodians sleep in the lodge and cook in a cook-shack. They act as caretakers and give advice to all who come to climb the mountain. They also give information concerning the club and the local geology, fauna, etc. (information written by Bridge Cooke

is available). Past custodians have served meals to guests as a private business.

Custodians should be physically able to climb the mountain occasionally, should have some camping and trail experience, and should be able to meet the public.

The pay is $100.00 per month. Custodians purchase their own food, but the club pays the cost of packing in and out. The lodge is normally opened some time in June and closed in early September, but the season is flexible.

Persons interested should write to me at 500 Coventry Road, Berkeley 7, giving full details of qualifications and pertinent experience. Since the committee has no secretary, letters from unsuccessful applicants may not be answered.

The committee also needs a competent person to reshingle the steep roof on the LeConte Lodge, in Yosemite Valley, on a semiprofessional basis, preferably before May 30. ALEX HILDEBRAND

High Sierra Packers

For the benefit of members wishing to plan their own pack trips this summer, the following list of members of the High Sierra Packers' Association has been compiled. The order of information for each is (1) the general area served, which may be no more than the nearest town; (2) the name of the packer; and (3) his mailing address, for the most part his winter address. The areas are in approximate geographical order, south to north.

Eastern Unit

Olancha, Ralph Bauer.
Jordan Hot Springs, Tom Mader, Olancha.
Olancha, Henry Olivas.
Olancha, Barney Sears.
Kennedy Meadows, Murray Hall, Little Lake.
Mount Whitney region, Ike Livermore, Lone Pine.
Independence, Archie Dean, Harold Gill, George V. Parker.
Big Pine Creek, Ed Sargent, Big Pine.
Bishop Creek, Art Schober, Bishop.
Bishop Creek, Alfred Shelly, Bishop.
Pine Creek, O. Y. Mankins, Bishop.
McGee Creek, Charles Lumpkin, Bishop.
Rock Creek, C. R. Hovey, 9045 Wildwood Ave., Roscoe.
Convict Lake, Bill Garner, Bishop.
Mammoth Lakes, Lee Summers.
Reds Meadow, Arch Mahan, Mammoth Lakes.
Agnew Meadow, Ray Doyle and Leon Landon, Mammoth Lakes.
June Lake, Elmer Jensen Frontier, June Lake.
Virginia Lakes, Jack Lynn, Bridgeport.
Green Lakes, Jay Pearce, Bridgeport.
Leavitt Meadows, Allie Robinson, Bridgeport.
Coso Junction, Sam Lewis and Son.
Road's End, Earl V. Pascoe.

Western Unit

Mineral King, Ray Buckman, Three Rivers.
Mineral King, Laurence Davis, Box 2, Visalia.
Horse Corral, E. E. Cecil, Woodlake.
Cedar Grove and Horse Corral, Sam Davis, Dunlap.
Coolidge Meadows, Rae M. Crabtree, Academy.
Dinkey Creek, J. J. Dale, Rt. 2, Box 701, Bakersfield.
Dinkey Creek, Jack Fenton, P. O. Box 63, Academy.
Quaking Aspen Meadow, Fred Cypert, Springville.
Quaking Aspen Meadows, Owen Rutherford, Box 577, Springville.
Shake Camp, Roy C. Negus, Box 597, Springville.
Mono Hot Springs and Florence Lake, Wm. Stevenson and Harvey Sauter, Box 607, Fresno.
Jackass Meadows, Wm. M. Stathem and Leap Bros., Riverdale.
Blaney Hot Springs, Jack Ducey, Prather.
Huntington Lake, D. R. and F. E. Fike, P. O. Box 82, Raisin City.
Miller Meadow, M. H. Parker, Coarsegold.
Fish Camp (near Yosemite), Fred Wass, Cathay.

Jackson Hole: The Full Story

The importance of the Jackson Hole area dates back to the frontier days of the western fur-trade era, when it was a trappers' paradise. For more than one hundred years thereafter, the area remained in its wild and primitive condition, uninhabited except for trappers who were running their traplines and, later, for the few farmers who settled there. Even by 1940 the entire county of Teton, Wyoming, in which the Jackson Hole area lies, had a population of only 2,543 persons.

As early as 1918, the scenic and recreational value of Jackson Hole was recognized when a bill was introduced to extend the boundary of Yellowstone National Park southward to take in the Teton Mountains. Again in 1925 about 100 local ranchers signed petitions asking that the area be set aside as a recreational area and indicated their willingness to sell their ranches for this purpose. In 1931 the "Jackson Hole Plan" was proposed by the Jackson's Hole Cattle and Horse Association. Under the plan it was proposed that the area be annexed to the newly formed Grand Teton National Park. The country was to be kept in as nearly primitive a state as possible and private holdings were to be eliminated. It was not until 1935, however, that a bill, sponsored by Senators O'Mahoney and Carey of Wyoming, was passed by the Senate but ultimately failed because the Budget Bureau opposed its provision to compensate local governments for loss of taxes. This bill provided that nearly all the area in the present Monument be added to the Grand Teton National Park.

It was not until March 15, 1943, that serious conflict over the area began. It was on this date that President Roosevelt, by Presidential proclamation, created the Jackson Hole National Monument. In 1944, H.R. 2241, introduced by Congressman Barrett, was passed by both houses but was pocket-vetoed by the President. In the 79th Congress the same bill was introduced but was not considered. The 80th Congress had been in session about three weeks when, on January 27, 1947, Mr. Barrett introduced H.R. 1330, to abolish the Monument. A House Public Lands subcommittee, of which Mr. Barrett is chairman, held hearings on the bill in April which showed increasing popular support for the Monument. The opposition was weak by comparison.

The next move was to effect a "compromise." H.R. 1330 was amended to add about 40,000 acres of the Monument to Grand Teton National Park and return

Jackson Hole National Monument. H.R. 1330 would retain the shaded area. —Courtesy Izaak Walton League.

the remaining area to the Teton National Forest. On July 15, this so-called "compromise" was reported out of committee and placed on the House Unanimous Consent Calendar—11 days before Congress adjourned. This attempt to jam it through at the last minute was blocked by three alert eastern congressmen.

H.R. 1330 came up on the Consent Calendar again on January 19, 1948. This time five congressmen opposed it and it was automatically transferred to the Union Calendar, where it will not be considered again unless "granted a rule" by the House Rules Committee. At this writing, Mr. Barrett is attempting to secure this rule.

In the meantime, a new threat has come up from another quarter. Senator Robertson (Wyoming), has introduced a bill, S. 1951, which is substantially the same as Barrett's "compromise" measure — only worse. H.R. 1330 includes in the 40,000 acres to be annexed to Grand Teton National Park the Snake River and fifty feet on its east bank, all the way from the Jackson Lake dam south to the point where the river meets the lower boundary of the Park. S. 1951 completely excludes the Snake River from the Park by fixing the new Park boundary on the west bank of the river.

If either of these bills is passed, the administration of Jackson Hole National Monument will pass from a single government agency, the National Park Service, to four agencies. The National Park Service will administer that area added to the Grand Teton National Park, and other portions of the area now within the Monument boundaries will be administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Forest Service.

Local vs. National Interest

The legislative history of Jackson Hole that we have just reviewed reveals that the opposition is energetic and untiring. But the long years of struggle have left tangled skeins. In 1928 interest in the area was a Coolidge - Hoover - Rockefeller project which the Democrats would not consider when they came to power in 1933. In 1943, when President Roosevelt created the Monument, it was looked upon as a New Deal stratagem to by-pass Congress, and many Republican congressmen are still anxious to reverse the decision by abolishing the Monument.

The livestock interests of Wyoming, who back Mr. Barrett and Senator Robertson, conducted an intensive scare campaign in 1944 to convince the people of Wyoming, and of Teton County in particular, that the creation of the Monument would wreck their economy, and have continued to make this claim in spite of the fact that it has been proved false. The straightforward, intelligent approach to the problem provided, to a large degree, by the Izaak Walton League and the consistent support by a former Governor of Wyoming, Leslie A. Miller, have done much to discredit these misleading public statements. Opponents of the Monument recently stated that continuation of the Monument would force 200 families to leave their homes. Mr. Miller took issue and in a prepared statement said:

"The whole issue of whether special interest shall succeed in stopping the development of this national playground . . . has repeatedly been beclouded by extravagant statements of opponents of the Monument.

Twenty-nine Owners

"There are only 29 landowners within the Monument area that graze stock there under federal permit. No landowner's tenure of his property will be changed or has it been changed in the five years the Jackson Hole National Monument has been in existence. Furthermore the most recent census shows fewer than 200 ranches in the whole of Teton County and the Monument is but a fraction of the total county area.

"It is in the public interest that such misrepresentations be unmasked and shown up as without foundation or verity."

The livestock interests still have been in Congress who will work for the abolition of the Monument until every possibility is exhausted. Realizing this, let us look at the issue with two goals in mind. First, to bring out the true facts where the water has been muddied with intent to mislead, and second, to seek an equitable solution at the points of real conflict.

To begin with, let's see what we're arguing about. What acreages are involved in the dispute and how does their inclusion in the Monument affect their owners or

the residents of Teton County? Here are the Monument lands by type of ownership:

Ownership	Acres	Per cent
National Forest land	99,354	76.9
Surface of lakes	31,640	
Withdrawn public domain	39,323	
State school lands	1,406	0.6
Rockefeller land	33,795	15.3
Other private lands	16,101	7.2
	221,610	100.0

National forest lands—When this area was under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, its use was determined by the "highest use" and "multiple use" principles of the Forest Service: some portions were reserved for grazing, some for recreation, whereas other sections were found to be capable of supporting more than one activity.

The transfer of these lands to Monument status under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service changed the emphasis to preservation of the natural landscape and recreation. However, and this is of crucial importance, those who had permits for use of this land are allowed to carry on their activities unchanged for the rest of their lives. This same right was also extended to the immediate members of the family for their lifetimes. The Proclamation establishing the Monument states this as follows: "Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 4, 1897 and the act of June 8, 1906, do proclaim that the Teton National Forest lands within the aforesaid area are hereby excluded from the said national forest and that, *subject to all valid existing rights*, [italics ours] the lands excluded from the said national forest . . . are reserved . . . and set apart as a national monument."

Now read the Public Lands Committee Report on Barrett's bill, H.R. 1330.

"By reason of the creation of this monument, those who own lands within the monument area and holding grazing rights on public lands are assured of their rights only during their lifetime and the lifetime of their heirs. The rights are not assignable. For many years the people living in other parts of Teton County have had the privilege of trailing their cattle across the monument to summer ranges on forest lands and back in the fall of the year. There is no other trail available except through the monument. One of the most serious objections to the creation of this monument is the effect it will have on the cattle business. A large portion of this area is used by livestock interests. It is estimated that there are about 16,000 head of cattle and horses that graze or trail over this land. These cattle constitute a substantial portion of the personal tax property of the county, and represents a means of livelihood for many families, most of whom have spent a lifetime in building up their herds and their ranches. In destroying the cattle business of this country, all other business will suffer in proportion."

The writer of that report forgot that the rights spoken of were not assignable as a matter of right, when the lands were under Forest Service jurisdiction. Furthermore, the privilege of trailing cattle across the monument still exists as always—notice that the report does not say that the stock driveways were closed but merely implies it.

Surface of lakes—The discussion of this category brings to light an interesting problem. The largest lake in the Monument is Jackson Lake, which has been formed by damming the Snake River near the town of Moran. The dam was built by the Bureau of Reclamation and this agency now operates this lake as a reservoir for an irrigation project. Many conservationists feel that a man-made lake in a national monument is inconsistent with the standards set up in the Antiquities Act of 1906. Our judgment in the matter is that the purists are right only theoretically. In the practical view, however, Jackson Lake is an integral part of the Monument as it is absolutely necessary as a camping area to accommodate the ever-increasing stream of visitors. The matter of jurisdiction has been easily settled as the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation have entered into a coöperative agreement which gives the National Park Service juris-

diction for recreational and protective purposes.

Considered for its beauty, Jackson Lake provides a magnificent foreground for the snow-tipped Tetons and, as such, should properly remain a part of the Jackson Hole National Monument.

Withdrawn public land—This land was under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office and Grazing Service (both Department of Interior agencies) prior to receiving monument status. The Grazing Service issued grazing permits to livestock owners much in the manner of the Forest Service. Livestock owners holding grazing permits at the time the Monument was created were given, by virtue of the "existing rights" clause in the Proclamation, the same guarantee of tenure as permittees on Forest Service lands.

Rockefeller land — Mr. Rockefeller became interested in the Jackson Hole area in 1926. After consultation with President Coolidge, he proceeded to acquire strategic lands in the area with the understanding that eventually the entire area would become a national park. His understanding with President Coolidge was indorsed by President Hoover, but, as pointed out earlier, the change in administration in 1933 brought with it the desire by Congress to repudiate anything with a Republican flavor.

We are not interested in passing judgment on the past but only in seeking a solution of the present problem. The lands owned by Mr. Rockefeller in the Monument provided in 1942 (the last year of which we have record) about $9,500 in tax revenue to Teton County. If Mr. Rockefeller turns these lands over to the Federal government, these tax revenues will be lost. However, Representative Peterson of Florida (former Chairman of the House Public Lands Committee) has introduced bills in Congress which would provide payments to Teton County to compensate for tax losses sustained as the result of acquisition by the United States, subsequent to March 15, 1943, of privately owned land within the Monument. These payments in lieu of taxes would be made from fees collected from visitors to Jackson Hole National Monument and Grand Teton National Park.

Other private lands—This acreage is relatively small. It comprises only 0.2 per cent of the Monument's area. Until these lands are purchased by the Federal Government, their use is subject to no unusual control.

Why We Must Act Now

The United States today is a nation of more than 150,000,000 people and in fifty years may increase to 185,000,000. Furthermore, we are a nation on wheels, with an exceptional amount of leisure time. These facts, coupled with the American's desire to "get out of the city," are already straining our recreational areas to capacity. We need more outdoor playgrounds, not fewer. Those who would abolish Jackson Hole National Monument, cut down our Olympic National Park forests, and convert our alpine lakes to reservoirs are myopic. They would sell America short for a dollar now, without regard for those who must survey the damage for a hundred years hence and be deprived of the playgrounds and scenic beauty which they are entitled to enjoy. It is our duty and privilege to preserve for them the areas we now have and more besides. For what is enough today will be too little tomorrow.

Your congressmen are always interested in and responsive to your views. Let them know that you want more parks and monuments, not fewer. The decision in Jackson Hole will be theirs and it may come soon. For the want of your mail, the battle can be lost. It will depend on you to see that no headstone is set up in Wyoming that will read

Here Lies Jackson Hole
An Outstanding
National Monument
1943-1948

It will take vigilance to see that such a headstone is never set up.

—JOHN R. BARNARD
Secretary,
Conservation Committee

Jackson Hole Summary

Two current bills are aimed at Jackson Hole National Monument—S. 1951 and H.R. 1330. They are substantially the same and are open to substantially the same objections. The following points are directed at H.R. 1330, however, because this bill already has a "do pass" recommendation from the Public Lands Committee.

H.R. 1330 (Barrett) should not pass because:

1. To sacrifice any national park or monument to the strident demands of special or local interests—interests that national monuments and parks are created to defend against—is to jeopardize the national park and monument system.

2. In the eight-four years since the Congress and President Lincoln first created a park—Yosemite—our statesmen have wisely turned a deaf ear to petty objections of small men who were concerned only with their own immediate loss or gain. The system of national parks and monuments that has resulted from statesmanship is the nation's pride and the world's envy.

3. Although at hearings on the Barrett Bill there was ample opportunity for grazing and other local interests to present their case, they could not show that it was in the national interest to abolish or to compromise the monument.

4. The bill, in compromise form, does not begin to meet the objections to the original bill, as, for example, those raised by Secretary of the Interior Krug in his letter of April 9, 1947, appended to the Public Lands Committee's report to the House. (Nevertheless, the report implies that Mr. Krug's objections are out-dated.)

5. The Committee's report contains few arguments, and those few are weak:

a) The first fifth of the text gives an inventory of the region, playing down the scenery and stressing the value of farms and minerals. We could hope for better description of the most alpine region in the United States.

b) The second fifth worries about loss of revenue: if Mr. Rockefeller gives the nation his $1,400,000 land holdings in Jackson Hole (a gift dependent upon retention of the monument), the county and state will lose $9,000 yearly in taxes and the Teton County high school will be hard put in its $35,000 bonded indebtedness. So the Committee wants the monument killed in the national interest—in spite of the fact that steps are being taken to reimburse the county for taxes lost.

c) The next argument concerns stockmen. Even though there are only 29 landowners within the area who graze stock and their rights are respected there, the Committee implies that the cattle business of the country will be destroyed, and that the monument should therefore be abolished.

d) Next the Committee talks about protests from the Governor of Wyoming. On page 13 we quote a former Wyoming Governor, who pleads for the monument.

e) Then, "after due consideration" of these arguments, the Committee presents its "fair, equitable, and just solution": administration of the area by four ogencies instead of one, and National Park Service protection for a mere shadow of the present monument (See map, p. 12). This leaves without adequate protection vast and important areas that the Committee dismisses as "sagebrush range . . . reservoir water surface, and ordinary lodgepole pine forests."

6. The areas the Committee would strip from Park Service administration or protection are nevertheless of unique historical and geological interest. They are, moreover, a vital part of the Tetons–Jackson Hole recreational unit, and are the living space and vantage points for the thousands who visit the region each year and the millions yet to visit it.

7. The fact remains that we need more area, not less, preserved for its scenic, ecological, and recreational importance. This area is extraordinary in all three respects, and should never have to suffer at the hands of groups that first try to abolish all national monuments, transferring those lands to national forests; then try to give forest grazing rights to stockmen; and finally, as an argument for destroying one monument, conjure up the plight of the Teton County high school. D. R. B.